

PORK BAR'L ROLLS OVER HOUSE LEADER PAYNE

His Efforts Ineffective to
Block Claims Bills.

A NIGHT SESSION CAUSED

Adjournment Until Saturday Morning,
When Measures Are Passed
With a Rush.

Leader Payne met with another mild defeat on Friday. He opposed rolling the private claims "pork bar'l" through the House, but his opposition accomplished nothing beyond keeping the House in session until 8 o'clock at night, at which time a recess was taken until 10:30 yesterday morning, when the claims went through with a rush.

The entire session Friday was devoted to bills on the private calendar, and Mr. Graff, chairman of the Claims Committee, was master of the ceremonies. One after another, bills to reimburse persons who had suffered loss from various causes were considered in the Committee of the Whole and favorably acted upon.

Ancient Claims.

Some of the claims dated back to the time of the civil war. As quite a number of them related to property alleged to have belonged to loyal citizens of the South, many Democrats were interested.

When the committee arose at about 6 o'clock forty-five measures were favorably reported. The previous question was demanded, but Mr. Payne, who was recognized, moved to adjourn.

Had it been carried the claims would have been defeated by inaction, for it will be impossible to have another day allotted to the consideration of claims in the House at this session. Each measure had its friends and by cooperation they succeeded in defeating Mr. Payne's motion to adjourn by a vote of 24 to 61.

Thereupon Mr. Graff moved to take a recess until 10:30 yesterday morning. The vote on the motion stood 74 to 6, and Mr. Payne made the point of no quorum. Under the rules less than a quorum, if the point is raised, can do nothing except adjourn or demand a call of the House.

Masters of the Situation.

The friends of the various bills refused to go home, and the sergeant-at-arms was directed to go out and arrest absentees and bring them before the bar of the House. The doors were locked, and the little coterie of the faithful remained upon the floor, told stories, and mocked Mr. Payne in his futile effort to prevent the passage of their pet measures.

In little groups like school boys they obtained permission to go down to the restaurant and get dinner, although not a few suffered the loss of their evening meal while watching the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to see that he rang in no coup upon them. The business of the House stood still for two hours.

When a quorum appeared, the motion to take a recess was carried by an overwhelming majority, and Mr. Graff was victorious. Mr. Payne was good naturedly "guyed," and despite the long session everybody went away happy, although some members missed their evening engagements.

ASKING FOR TRUSTEES

TO SELL REAL ESTATE

Perling Esch and Emma V. Schneider have filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a cross-bill asking the appointment of trustees to make sale of original lot 24, sublot 87, part of original lot 25, and of original lot 58. The property consists of unimproved land on Florida Avenue and First Street northeast.

The defendants, Clara R. Boyd and Albert F. Esch filed a petition praying that commissioners be appointed to divide the land into four parts and allot one part to each of the interested parties. The complainants deny that the property is susceptible of division without serious loss and injury to one or more of the parties, and contend that the more equitable course is to sell the entire property and divide the proceeds. Attorneys J. L. Carlin and William D. Sullivan represent the complainants.

FRED B. SMITH'S TALK

AT Y. M. C. A. MEETING FOR MEN

The third and last Sunday of the series of meetings, led by Fred B. Smith, will be held at Lafayette Opera House tomorrow at 3:45 p. m. Mr. Smith will take as his theme "A Fatal Mistake." These meetings have been record breakers in the great meetings for men conducted by the local Young Men's Christian Association. Never in the history of the association has such a profound impression been made nor such remarkable results obtained. The two meetings held at Lafayette Opera House on the past two Sundays have averaged more than 2,400 men per Sunday.

The musical attraction tomorrow will be the famous Almondbury Hand Bell Ringers of England.

The doors will open at 3:30, and the song service will begin at 3:45. Tickets of admission may be obtained free at hotels and drug stores generally.

STREET IMPROVEMENT

NOT GRANTED

Adverse action has been taken by the District Commissioners on the request of W. Wallace Nairn for the grading and macadamizing of Ninth Street, between Joliet and Providence Streets, Brookland. It appears from a report submitted by the Superintendent of Roads that Ninth Street between the limits named is not improved, but the roadway is of a sandy nature and it is believed that travel on the street is not sufficient to warrant the expense of the improvement at the present time.

TEXT OF GERMAN TARIFF SCHEDULES

American Flour Practically Excluded—Purely an
Agrarian Measure—Complications Anticipated.

The State Department has received from United States Consul General Frank H. Mason, at Berlin, Germany, a report on the new German tariff, which became a law last December. He says that the date when the law will actually become operative had not been announced when the report was made, but would depend mainly upon the time that would be occupied in negotiating new commercial treaties with the general nations with which Germany has had such treaties during the last ten years, which conventions must now be revised.

Mr. Mason says the most important schedules, as far as this country is concerned, are those which relate to agricultural products, namely, cereals, meats and domestic animals. Under the new tariff raw cotton, flax fiber, and many other raw materials, including copper, lead, and aluminum, remain free of duty. Among the few reductions made are the two sections which cover such articles as spades, shovels, and other agricultural implements. Consul General Mason thinks these sections are worthy of note as illustrations of the scrupulous care with which the new tariff act, from first to last, favors and supports the interests of the agricultural as against the industrial and mercantile classes.

A Duty on Wheat.

"Assuming," Consul General Mason says, "that the tariff of December, 1962, may be put in force before the new treaty of reciprocity may have been concluded between the United States and Germany, the duties on several leading articles of import from our country will be modified as follows: Wheat, which now under the treaty modifications pays 83 cents, will then pay \$1.78 per 100 kilograms (220.4 pounds), or about 58.5 cents per bushel, which in some years would have been a fair average price for the grain itself in the American market."

"Flour will carry a practically prohibitive duty of \$4.36 per double centner, equal to about \$4.06 per barrel of 196 pounds. The milling facilities of the United States have now reached a point at which they are able to manufacture into flour all the wheat grown in our country. Naturally under these conditions there is a vigorous search for foreign markets for American flour. It is not probable that any such market will be found in Germany. Both the existing tariff, the new one now under consideration, and any future schedule likely to be adopted are and will be so constructed as to enable the German miller, even when grinding imported wheat, to undersell flour from the same country in which the foreign wheat was grown. The milling interest of this country includes a vast number of small mills, located in every part of the empire, and owned by so large a number of persons that their interests are certain to be permanently and securely protected.

Fresh Fruits.

"Another significant and effective section of the new tariff is the one which relates to fresh apples, pears, and quinces. Hitherto these fruits have been free of duty, and a large import trade has been built up during the last five or six years. During the eleven months ended November 30, 1962, 110,327 tons of fresh apples were imported into Germany, of which 12,091 tons came from the Netherlands, 37,284 tons from Austria-Hungary, 48,745 tons from France, Italy, Russia, and the United States, which last contributed 1,071 tons. It is proper to say, however, that December is the principal month for the import of American apples, and the figures for that month are not known or included in the above totals. Such a rapidly growing influx of foreign fruit inspired the framers of the new German tariff to provide that apples, pears, and quinces 'unpacked' shall be admitted free from September 25 to November 25. Thereafter, until September 25 of the next year they will be dutiable at 60 cents per double centner.

Packed Apples Higher.

"Meanwhile all packed apples—that is, contained in barrels, boxes or otherwise than in bags or loose in bulk—must pay 10 marks, or \$2.38, per 100 kilograms (220.4 pounds). The effect of this ingenious provision will be that while apples in bags or loose in cannibal loads will come in from neighboring countries free during the season of apple harvest and at all other times under a nominal duty, the fruit coming overseas or long distances by rail will be assessed about \$2 per barrel. The question of future German tariffs in American apples will depend, therefore, largely on whether the grade of fruit suitable for this market can or cannot be brought overseas in sacks or loose, like bulk wheat in the holds of vessels. The American apple is fully introduced and highly esteemed in this country, but it is doubtful whether it would stand on any large scale a duty of \$2 per barrel.

New Commercial Treaties.

"The general subject now enters upon its final and, in some respects, most complicated phase—that of the negotiation of a new set of commercial treaties based on the revised tariff. During the final debate on the bill in the reichstag it was promised that the government would undertake, before making new conventions, a thorough revision of all existing treaties which contain the most-favored-nation clause. As a reason for this it was stated that the United States has introduced in practice a modified interpretation of that clause which renders it inadvisable for Germany to concede most-favored-nation privileges to any countries except those with whom new and special arrangements will be made.

"A new reichstag will be elected in June and one of its earliest and most important duties will be the ratification of the new treaties. It is therefore important not only that they shall be agreed upon as soon as practicable, but that a reichstag shall be elected with

a majority that will sustain the policy of reciprocity treaties, the general effect of which will be to reduce the higher duties that have just been adopted.

An Agrarian Measure.

"The tariff law as it stands is an Agrarian measure drawn and enacted with the avowed and obvious purpose of enhancing the interests of agriculture. That the duties on cereals, meats, horses, fruits, and other agricultural products were pushed to figures which the Government thought excessive and hesitated to accept goes almost without saying. The Government is now put into the somewhat curious attitude of depending upon the political elements which opposed the higher duties for power to secure the ratification of the treaties upon which the future commercial development and prosperity of the empire will so largely depend. Another Agrarian reichstag will assuredly oppose any commercial treaties which threaten to seriously reduce duties on agricultural products. Representatives of industrial and commercial interests, on the other hand, will support negotiations which will in effect reduce the cost of bread and meat for their employees and open the way for liberal and free-working relations with other nations. The coming elections will have, therefore, an exceptional interest for other nations as well as for Germany."

ATTACHE SPENDS HOURS IN TOMBS

Count Tiesenhausen Accused of Expecto-
rating in Gotham Street Cars.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Lacking a dollar, Count Paul Tiesenhausen, secretary to the Russian consul, Nicholas Lodizinski, and an attaché of the Russian consulate, spent several hours in the Tombs yesterday.

Count Tiesenhausen was one of the many victims picked up by the police yesterday charged with expectorating in street cars or on elevated road platforms. Count Paul Tiesenhausen indignantly denied the charge, but was taken to the Tombs court.

It was 11:30 before the count was brought to the bridge. There his case was speedily disposed of. A dollar fine or a day in jail was the sentence.

The count came near spending the day in jail. A search revealed three invitations to dinner, a number of dainty notes on crested paper, two packages of Turkish cigarettes and a few small coins. The small coins did not amount to a dollar.

Consequently the count went over to the Tombs, where a hot message soon brought his friend, Nicholas Allenkoff, a lawyer, of 99 Nassau Street. The lawyer brought the dollar with him, prepared to pay the count's fine.

But the magistrate was at lunch, and the count and his lawyer had to go back to the Tombs and wait until in the afternoon.

In Manhattan 125 plain clothes men and in Brooklyn 50 policemen kept sharp lookout for those expectorating in public places. A large number were arrested.

STEAMSHIP GULF STREAM ASHORE, BREAKS IN TWO

Clyde Liner, Once a Warship, Runs on a
Sand Bar Near Avalon, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 31.—The Clyde Line freight steamship Gulf Stream, with her crew of twenty-one men, went ashore yesterday on a sand bar off Tatham Life-Saving Station, near Avalon, twenty-five miles south of this city.

All the crew were taken off by the life-savers, but the work was very arduous owing to the heavy sea that was running. The vessel, after a terrific pounding from the waves, broke in half last night.

The Gulf Stream left New York Thursday for Philadelphia. A fierce south-west gale blew up during the night, and in the heavy fog the ship lost her bearings and was driven ashore.

Her cargo consisted of cotton, canned goods, and general merchandise, of which there was about \$100,000 worth aboard. Should the weather moderate, part of her cargo may be saved.

The Gulf Stream was launched in 1861 as the North Carolina, but was almost immediately pressed into the Confederate service and renamed the Victory. She was fitted out with guns, but while running a blockade she was captured by a Federal patrol boat. Her name was changed again, and as the Queen she did duty as an auxiliary to the Federal naval forces until the end of the war.

When the unarmored vessels were disposed of at the end of the struggle she was bought by the Clyde Steamship Company, which named her the Gulf Stream. She was 215 feet long, 32 feet beam, and had a draft of 13 feet 6 inches. Her gross tonnage was 998.

FORMALIN TO SAVE THE LIFE OF MRS. MARSHALL

Treatment for Blood Poisoning Used
Successfully.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—The first application of the new formalin treatment for blood poisoning in Baltimore was made Thursday evening at the Homeopathic Sanitarium by Drs. R. Barnard and H. P. Chandless.

Dr. Chandless says that the operation has been entirely successful, and that he expects a cure.

The case was that of Mrs. W. C. Marshall, of Baltimore, daughter of Gen. Louis Wagner, president of the Third National Bank, of Philadelphia. Thursday her condition was considered desperate, her temperature having risen to 105, and her pulse to 140.

Nine hours after the injection of the formalin Mrs. Marshall's temperature had reached the normal point of 98.3, and her pulse had grown correspondingly firmer. Yesterday the patient was entirely free from fever, is much stronger, and the physicians are confident of her recovery.

PERMIT GRANTED FOR CONDUIT.

Permission has been granted the Potomac Electric Power Company to build a one-way conduit across S Street, from the south to the north side, and to extend it along S Street, between Ninth and Twentieth Streets, to provide connections with houses 1941 to 1933, inclusive. The permit is granted as a house connection, the street work being in lieu of about twenty trenches which otherwise would have to be cut across the roadway.

TO PROSECUTE ALL WHO DESECRATE THE FLAG

Baltimore Patriotic Societies Plan
Anti-Advertising Campaign.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—The joint committee of the several patriotic hereditary societies met yesterday at 260 West Madison Street to plan a line of procedure in the prosecution of those who are violating the law passed by the General Assembly at the last session against using the American flag as an advertising medium. A Leo Knott was selected as the chairman and William E. Warring as the secretary of the joint executive committee. It was decided to gather evidence of violations.

The law provides that the national flag or the coat-of-arms of the United States, or any representation thereof, shall not be attached to or imprinted or represented upon any goods, wares or merchandise or any advertisement, and no goods or advertisement shall be attached to the national flag or coat-of-arms of the United States, and no such advertisement shall be imprinted thereon.

The penalty is a fine of not more than \$100 or imprisonment for more than twelve months, or both. In the event that the violation shall be by a corporation the penalty is to be inflicted upon the president or other chief officer thereof.

APPOINTED AS REPAIRMAN.

On the recommendation of James C. Simpson, Superintendent of the Electrical Department, Robert E. Lowery has been appointed repairman at a salary of \$720 per annum, vice J. E. Simpson, resigned.

SUCCUMBS TO POISON OF DISSECTING TABLE

One Student of North Carolina College
Dead, Another Ill.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 31.—O. R. McLeod, one of the students of the North Carolina Medical College, Davidson, who has been ill as the result of blood poisoning contracted while in the dissecting room, died yesterday morning.

J. M. Boyce, the other medical student who contracted the disease at the same time and in the same way, is said to be improving.

While dissecting a body one of the young men cut his finger, while the other is supposed to have been infected through a slight abrasion of the skin. Every effort has been made to save them, and the new formalin treatment was used, first being injected into the blood and then into the tissues.

A serum that had been hastily ordered from Baltimore reached Charlotte Wednesday after the morning train had left for Davidson, which is about fifteen miles distant, and was dispatched at 12:45 o'clock by Clifford Spencer. Spencer left here on a bicycle and after a hard ride over muddy roads reached Davidson at 4:45 o'clock with the serum for which the physicians had been so anxiously awaiting. Dr. Monroe, president of the college, stated that the application of the serum to McLeod had an apparently beneficial effect.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL BANQUET.

The Army Medical School will hold its annual banquet and dance next Friday night at the New Willard. One hundred invitations have been issued.

GOLDENBERG'S GOLDENBERG'S

We Are Constantly Making Money for You

We were told the other day by a prominent manufacturer that we came to him twice as often looking for bargains as we did for regular goods. Pretty true, too. We're tireless in our efforts to assemble goods here at prices low enough to create an impression. We could go on still keeping in the regular way, that is, without making much effort, and would win a certain amount of success, but that's not the Goldenberg way. We want people to talk about this store—we want them to look on us as the best providers of their wants—we want them to know that we're just as anxious to quote them low prices as they are to pay low prices.

This store is always full of enthusiasm—every buyer, every clerk feels the enthusiasm. It's the natural consequence of the environments. News to tell for Monday that's worth while. Some special purchases—some reductions in regular stock—all bound to develop a fever heat interest in the store that has won the cognomen of "The Dependable Store."

\$1.50 Flannel Waists, 39c.
8 dozen All-wool Flannel waists, in light blue, tan, red, rose, royal and black. Some trimmed with fancy braid on front and velvet buttons; others with all-over tucked front, etc. Regularly worth \$1.50; reduced to..... **39c**

39c Petticoats, 25c.
40 dozen Flannel Petticoats in red, gray and blue stripes, bordered and crocheted finished; full 32 inches long; regular 39c value. Reduced to..... **25c**

Men's Unlaundershirts, 29c.
75 dozen Men's White Unlaundershirts, made with protected cushion neckband, re-enforced front, Union linen bosom; full cut and regular made; sizes 14½ to 18. Special for Monday at..... **29c**

8c Percales, 5c.
3 cases of yard-wide Percales in new light colorings, including pink, blue, black, and white, desirable pattern; regularly worth 8c yard. Reduced to..... **5c**

10c Cambric, 7½c.
2,500 yards of fine Crescent Cambric, full yard wide, very soft finish; regularly worth 10c yard; reduced to..... **7½c**

Gray Blankets, 25c each.
500 half pairs Gray Wool Blankets, 10-4 size, with colored borders; sell regularly for \$1.00 per pair; half pair Monday special for..... **25c**

25c Window Shades, 12½c.
100 dozen Opaque Window Shades mounted on strong spring rollers, made equal to any 25c shades; special for..... **12½c**

50c Rubbers for 25c.
Lot of Ladies', Men's, and Children's first quality, lightweight Rubbers, with extra heavy heels, all sizes; regularly sold for 50c pair. Special Monday for..... **25c**

Velvet Ribbon, 5c Piece.
500 pieces of No. 1½ fast selvage Velvet Ribbon, in bolts of 10 yards; go on sale Monday at about one-third its regular value; per bolt..... **5c**

10c Embroidered Collars, 5c.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Fine Embroidered Turn-down Collars in plain white and fancy colors. Special for Monday at exactly half price..... **5c**

Enameled Ware Sensationally Low.

A Purchase of About Three Carloads of the Most
Popular Kitchen Ware That's Made.

The sale of distribution started Saturday. An ordinary purchase would have been closed out on that day. There was no end to the crowds—some bought one piece—most complete outfits. The sale picks up the thread again Monday, just where closing time Saturday dropped it.

25c 2-qt. Covered Saucepans.....15c	69c 10-qt. Saucepots.....39c
19c Covered Buckets, 2-qt. size.....12c	25c Muffin Pans.....15c
50c Seamless Rice Boilers.....39c	45c 10-qt. Dishpans.....29c
\$1.49 Seamless Ham Boiler.....79c	19c 1-qt. Lipped Saucepan.....10c
75c 8-qt. Covered Saucepans.....49c	29c 6-qt. Pudding Pans.....19c
Seamless.....49c	50c Covered Seamless Saucepans.....35c
69c 6-qt. Covered Seamless Saucepans.....39c	30c Seamless Wash Basin.....10c
49c 6-qt. Covered Buckets.....35c	29c 1-qt. Tea Pots.....19c
29c Child's Chambers.....19c	60c Chamber Pails, covered.....49c
50c 6-qt. Straight Saucepans.....39c	98c 12-qt. Seamless Saucepans.....75c
75c 8-qt. Tea Kettle.....59c	39c 1-qt. Seamless Pitchers.....19c
89c Slop Jars.....49c	89c 10-qt. Seamless Saucepans.....69c
\$1.49 Bed Pans.....98c	75c 6-qt. Tea Kettles.....49c
29c 1-qt. Seamless Cups.....15c	29c 2-qt. Stewing Kettle.....15c
19c 2-qt. Seamless Saucepans.....19c	9c Soup Ladles.....10c
45c Large Chambers.....25c	19c Cake Molds.....10c
45c 2-qt. Tea Pots.....29c	15c Seamless Drinking Cups.....5c
59c 6-qt. Tea Kettles.....39c	15c 2-qt. Pudding Pans.....10c
49c 3-qt. Coffee Pots.....29c	15c Comb and Brush Cases.....10c
59c 5-qt. Coffee Boilers.....39c	75c Ham Boilers.....49c

Blue and White Venetian and Terra Cotta Ware.

\$1.30 Seamless Saucepan.....98c	50c Baking Pans.....29c
98c Seamless Saucepan.....59c	19c Lipped Saucepans.....10c
79c Seamless Saucepan.....49c	29c Lipped Saucepans.....10c
75c Dish Pans.....45c	39c Lipped Saucepans.....29c
98c Dish Pans.....59c	89c Lipped Kettles.....49c
75c Baking Pans.....45c	60c Coffee Pots.....39c
69c Baking Pans.....39c	75c Tea Pots.....49c
	39c Wash Basins.....25c

GOLDENBERG'S

SEVENTH AND K STREETS.

SAKS AND COMPANY.

Leaders Since 1867.

The Pants Sale



As punctual as the calendar. It's February—here's the announcement of the Pants Sale. There are very few wardrobes that are not ripe for just such an offering as this. Pants are recruits. The Coat and Vest are all right—the Suit simply needs a relief pair of Pants and its life is renewed; its freshness restored.

Into this sale we shall place a total of 1,238 pairs of Striped Worsted and Fancy Cheviot Pants—some lots with here and there a size missing—culled right out of the regular stock—which is a guarantee of the good taste of the patterns; the perfection of the fit; the excellence of the values. To have place in a Saks stock is to possess superior excellence in every feature. Of course the original price-tickets are still on them—that's proverbial here. Nothing sensational about this sale—it's regular—according to precedent; according to expectation. But

it is a strong sale, as it always has been. Strong in the variety offered; the values—the price-attraction. Strong because it relieves a pressing need. You'll find your size in a dozen or more patterns.

\$2.00 Pants.....	\$1.35	\$4.00 Pants.....	\$2.95
\$2.50 Pants.....	\$1.75	\$5.00 Pants.....	\$3.95
\$3.00 Pants.....	\$2.25	\$6.00 Pants.....	\$4.50
\$3.50 Pants.....	\$2.75	\$7.00 Pants.....	\$4.95

Saks and Company,

Pennsylvania Avenue and
Seventh Street.